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HAWAIIAN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

ANNUAL
REPORT

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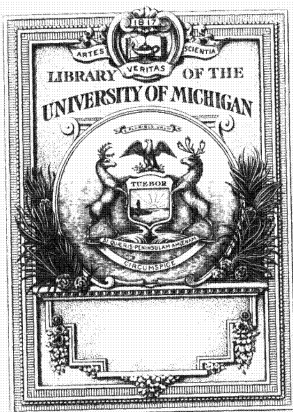
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THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

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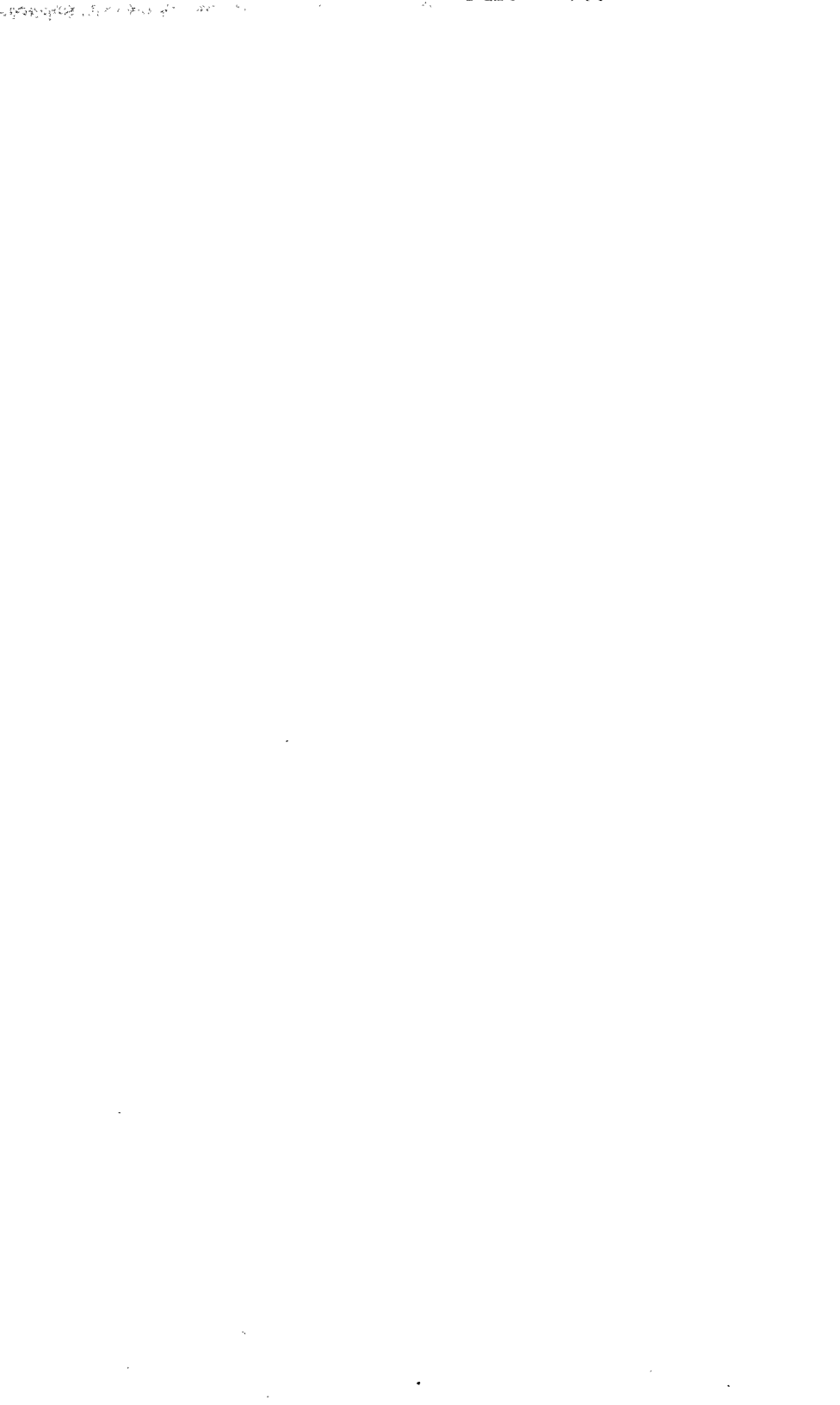
HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR 1927

WITH PAPERS READ AT THE ANNUAL
MEETING, FEBRUARY 14, 1928



HONOLULU, HAWAII
Honoian Star-Bureau, Ltd.
1928



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THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR 1927

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HONOLULU, HAWAII
Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd.

1928

OFFICERS FOR 1928

PRESIDENT.....	RT. REV. HENRY B. RESTARICK
VICE-PRESIDENT.....	HON. W. F. FREAR
RECORDING SECRETARY.....	EDGAR HENRIQUES
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.....	PROF. R. S. KUYKENDALL
TREASURER.....	SAMUEL WILDER KING
LIBRARIAN.....	MISS CAROLINE P. GREEN
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1929.....	HON. W. F. FREAR
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1929.....	SAMUEL WILDER KING
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1929.....	ALBERT P. TAYLOR
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1930.....	EDGAR HENRIQUES
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1930.....	PROF. R. S. KUYKENDALL
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1930.....	W. D. WESTERVELT

TRUSTEE LIBRARY OF HAWAII

BRUCE CARTWRIGHT

COMMITTEES

Finance Committee

W. F. FREAR

GEORGE R. CARTER

J. T. PHILLIPS

Duty of Committee

To devise ways and means of providing funds to enable
the Society to accomplish its aims.

House Committee

MISS CAROLINE P. GREEN

MISS MARGARET NEWMAN

MISS MAUD JONES

Duty of Committee

To take charge of the arrangement and preservation of
the Society's Library and collections.

Editorial and Printing Committee

R. S. KUYKENDALL

EDGAR HENRIQUES

BISHOP H. B. RESTARICK

Duty of Committee

To edit and arrange for printing all publications. Shall
call for bids for printing.

Purchasing Committee

BRUCE CARTWRIGHT

A. P. TAYLOR

MISS CAROLINE P. GREEN

Shall attend to the purchasing and acquisition of new
material for the Society's library and collections.

Membership Committee

EDGAR HENRIQUES

L. M. VETLESEN

MISS ELSIE H. WILCOX

Duty of Committee

To obtain new members for the Society.

Program and Research Committee

A. P. TAYLOR

J. T. PHILLIPS

R. S. KUYKENDALL

JOHN F. G. STOKES

GERRITT P. WILDER

Duty of Committee

To take charge of and arrange programs.

Nominating Committee

ARTHUR C. ALEXANDER

GEORGE C. POTTER

REV. THURSTON R. HINCKLEY

Duty of Committee

To present nominations for the office of President and
for three Trustees to be voted on at the annual meeting.

Notes
9-1929

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Minutes of the Annual Meeting, February 14, 1928

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society was held Tuesday, February 14, 1928 in the general assembly room of the Library of Hawaii, at 7:45 p. m. Bishop Henry B. Restarick presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Reports of the President, Treasurer, Librarian and the Historical Site Committee were read and approved. The reports were ordered printed in the forth coming annual of the Society.

Mr. Westervelt moved that Mr. Bruce Cartwright be elected to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Library of Hawaii. There being no further nominations, the Secretary was requested to cast the vote, and Mr. Cartwright was duly elected subject to the appointment by Acting Governor Raymond C. Brown.

The following papers were read and ordered printed in our next annual:

(1) The Story of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association, by Miss Mary A. Burbank;

(2) A Talk by Dr. Herbert E. Gregory entitled Geographic Background of Polynesia;

(3) The Menehune Family, by Judge C. B. Hofgaard, read by Mrs. H. B. Restarick. (For this a paper by J. M. Lydgate was substituted.)

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Edgar Henriques,
Secretary

Report of the President

To the Members of the Hawaiian Historical Society,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I believe that I am justified in reporting that the past year has been one of progress and accomplishment.

The outstanding advance is the consummation of the plan for the Kauai Historical Society to become a branch of the Hawaiian Historical Society. This had been talked about for some time and on a visit to Kauai I proposed the affiliation at a meeting of the members of the Society. The amendment which you adopted to Article II of our by-laws, at our last annual meeting, defined the method of affiliation. Acting under that amendment the Kauai society, at a meeting called to consider the matter, passed a resolution requesting admission as a Branch. This was submitted to your trustees, and they having passed on it favorably, it was acted upon by a meeting of the members of this Society. The result is that the Kauai Historical Society with a membership of fifty-five has paid to your treasurer one dollar for each of its members, and our publications of last year have been sent to the Branch members.

It was the expressed desire of your Trustees that papers of merit read at meetings of the Kauai Society should be read at some meeting of our Society, and I am happy to say that a paper on the Menhune Family by Judge Hofgaard is to be read this evening.

Your Secretary and President recently conducted a quiet campaign for new members. The result is that we gained five new life members, one of them contributing one hundred dollars instead of fifty. In response to our efforts seventy-nine names have been added to our membership roll.

Your President has endeavored to keep the Society before the public that people may see that it is not a fossil but a living organism. I believe in publicity, and if articles written by me say that I am President of the Hawaiian Historical Society, the object is to keep before the people that such a society exists and is active.

Your President has had the hearty co-operation of the Trustees in all that has been undertaken. I appreciate the services of the Librarian of this Society, Miss Caroline P. Green, though her duties in the Library of Hawaii prevent her from devoting the time she would like to our Library, yet she has done excellent work and has always been ready to assist the increasing number of those who use our collection for research.

The Society should feel grateful, as I do personally, to Professor R. S. Kuykendall for his valuable services on the Editing and Printing Committee. The arranging for publication and the reading of proof of our Annual Report and other papers is no small work and I thank him for what he has done.

And while I am mentioning officers I must not forget your Treasurer who has always had a full report to present at the meetings of the Trustees. The work of the Treasurer has grown and I sincerely hope that Samuel Wilder King will serve again.

The committee on historical sites will make its report and in this connection I hope that the Historical Commission will soon call a meeting of the several Societies interested in the subject that there may be co-operation, I know the Commission intends to do this.

The work of the Historical Society brings it in close touch with the Librarian of the Archives, whose Librarian your President sees almost daily on some matter of common interest and he is always ready to assist in all ways possible.

Then there is the Captain Cook Sesquicentennial Commission. All of the members of the Commission are members of this Society, as are also two members of the advisory committee, and these are able to contribute, from their historic knowledge, matter which is important. I would remind you that this day one hundred and forty-nine years ago Captain James Cook met his death at Kealakekua in an unfortunate affray.

I ask each member of the Historical Society to assist in every way possible in promoting its welfare and progress. Some of the committees have really done little or nothing, perhaps this is the fault of the President who has not given them work.

One of our newer members, James T. Phillips is doing a val-

uable and needed work in collecting and making a list of the reports of the Foreign Office of the Kingdom together with pamphlets wherein there are quotations from or references to these reports. The Trustees have authorized the publication of the list which will be forwarded to libraries and collections that it may be checked with the material in their possession. It is an important work and Mr. Phillips has given much time to it. In addition to this he is collecting material on the life and work of Robert C. Wyllie, and we hope to have a paper from him on the subject in course of time.

I call attention to our valuable collection of books and pamphlets housed in the Library of Hawaii. These can be consulted by any member of the Society, or by students who have proper introduction to the Librarian.

Hoping that this year will be one of progress,

Respectfully submitted

Henry B. Restarick,
President.

Hawaiian Historical Society Treasurer's Report

FROM FEBRUARY 7, 1927, TO JANUARY 27, 1928

INCOME

Balance General Account.....	\$313.68	
Life Memberships.....	300.00	
Initiation Fees	28.00	
Dues	362.00	
Dues, Kauai Branch (\$1.00 per year).....	55.00	
Dividends on McBryde Bonds.....	100.00	
Dividends on Pearl Harbor Yacht Club Stocks	25.00	
Sale Reprints, Reports, etc.....	60.00	
Transfer from "Savings Account".....	150.00	
		\$1,393.68

DISBURSEMENTS

Envelopes and Billheads	\$ 41.50	
Multigraph List and Letter Co. (notices, letters, etc.)	35.52	
Stamps	8.00	
Advertiser Publishing Co.—400 copies 1926 reports and expenses.....	381.35	
Books and Prints	96.73	
Application Blanks, Circulars, etc.....	24.72	
Miscellaneous	9.42	
Transferred to "Savings Account".....	275.00	
		\$ 872.24
Balance in General Fund		\$ 521.44

SPECIAL FUND *for marking Historical Site*

DONATIONS

F. C. Atherton	10.00
E. D. Tenny	25.00
Robert Catton	1.00
F. J. Lowrey	5.00

E. H. Wodehouse	20.00	
W. F. Dillingham	10.00	
Miss H. Ethelwyn A. Castle.....	5.00	
Total		\$ 76.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Walter Beakbane—Engraving Plate.....	20.00	
Axtel Fence & Construction Co.—1 ornament- al Gate 48" opening, 36" high, ¾" Frame		
F. Fabric	14.40	
Freight prepaid30	
Total		\$ 34.70
Balance in Fund		\$ 41.30

ENDOWMENT FUND—RECEIPTS

Balance Savings Account	\$845.83	
Interest on Savings	36.75	
Transferred from General Account.....	275.00	
Dividends Pearl Harbor Yacht Club Shares— 2 at \$12.50	25.00	
Total		\$1,182.58

DISBURSEMENTS

Transferred to General Account.....	\$ 150.00
Balance in Savings Account	\$1,032.58

ASSETS

2—\$1,000.00 McBryde Bonds	\$2,000.00
10—Shares Pearl Harbor Yacht Club Trust..	1,000.00
Cash, Savings Account	1,032.58
Cash, General Account (1 Checking account)	521.44
Cash, Special Fund (Bank of Bishop)	41.30
Total	\$4,595.32

Respectfully submitted

May 2nd, 1928

(Signed) S. W. King

Examined and Found Correct

Treasurer

(Signed) D. W. Anderson,

Auditor

Report of the Librarian

*To the Officers and Members of the
Hawaiian Historical Society.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

The many changes in the Library of Hawaii, during the past year, prevented the accomplishment of many plans. But it is gratifying to report that more use has been made of the library than ever before. This is due to an ever increasing interest in Hawaiian history, and also to the preparations for the celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the discovery of Hawaii.

Sixty-two volumes were acquired by purchase, exchange and donation. Some items worthy of particular note are :

"Fragments of Real Missionary Life", from the recollections of Rev. John D. Paris, a record of life in Kona, Hawaii.

"Reminiscences of John Cook, Kamaaina and Forty-niner"; edited by Mr. William F. Wilson. After a residence of seventy-two years in the Hawaiian Islands, John Cook, who was born in England, died on Maui at the age of ninety-three. These random recollections were written seven years before his death.

"Zimmermann's Account of the Third Voyage of Captain Cook"; translated from the German, and published by the Alexander Turnbull Library in New Zealand.

"The Making of Hawaii: A Study in Social Evolution", by William F. Blackman, a book long out of print.

"Tahiti", written and illustrated by Tihoti, the pen name of George Calderon, an English artist, who spent some months in Tahiti in 1906.

"Fiji and Its Possibilities", by Beatrice Grimshaw, famed traveller in the South Seas.

"Wild Life Among the Pacific Islanders", by E. H. Lamont, published in London in 1867.

"South Sea Idylls", by Charles Warren Stoddard, published in 1873.

"A History of the Catholic Mission in the Hawaiian Islands", by Father Reginald Yzendoorn. Published by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin press, this attractive volume is a fitting memorial of the centennial anniversary of the landing of Roman Catholic missionaries on these shores.

"Hawaii's Capacity for Self-Government All But Destroyed", a brief by William A. Kinney, formerly a resident of Honolulu.

"Peoples and Problems of the Pacific", by J. Macmillan Brown, in two well-illustrated volumes.

"The Rulers of Hawaii. A History of Iolani Palace", compiled from official records, by Mr. A. P. Taylor, and well-illustrated with photographs, gives Hawaiian history in a concise and interesting form.

"Father Bond of Kohala: A Chronicle of Pioneer Life in Hawaii, by Ethel M. Damon, the true and fascinating story of a long life spent in service for Hawaii nei.

"Round the World with a Dictaphone", by Sir Henry Lunn, is a gift from Rev. W. D. Westervelt; and "A Trip to Hawaii", by Charles Warren Stoddard, published by the Oceanic Steamship Company in 1885, the gift of Miss Maude Jones.

We are indebted to Mr. Spencer Bowen and other friends for a number of titles which the Library lacked; to Mr. James Phillips for several Reports of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, and some valuable pamphlets including a "Special Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations" in reference to an appropriation for the preservation and arrangements of the Government Archives, and the preparation of a Bibliography of the Hawaiian Kingdom, 1892; to the Bishop Museum for a full file of their latest publications; and to Mr. Herman von Holt for three bound volumes of the Friend.

By permission of the Trustees some unbound duplicate material was used in exchange with the library of the University of Hawaii and the Hilo and Maui public libraries, and some bound

books sold. A duplicate copy of the Polynesian for February 6, 1841, which contained the Text of the "Hawaiian Bill of Rights" of 1840; duplicate copies of the Constitutions of Kamehameha III and Kamehameha V, also the Proceedings of the Hawaiian Constitutional Convention of 1894 were sent to the Library of Congress, in answer to a request from the librarian.

In the death of Miss Edna I. Allyn, librarian of this Society for many years, we have lost one of our most faithful workers. Though she gave up the actual care of the books a few years ago, she kept a deep interest in the welfare and growth of the library, and was always ready with kindly and helpful suggestions for the advancement of the work.

Respectfully submitted,

Caroline P. Green
Librarian

Story of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association

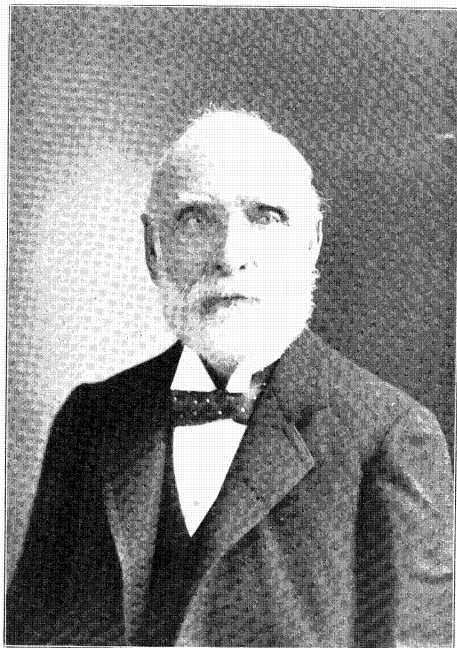
By MISS MARY A. BURBANK

After a long period of business depression the Reciprocity Treaty, so much desired by this little Kingdom finally became an established fact in September, 1876.

Plantations which up to that time had had a precarious existence began to flourish, and new plantations sprang into being.

Engineers, mechanics, laborers, to fill the various needs of these new enterprises were coming into the country. Early in February, 1879, there came into the mind of Mr. William Johnson, a resident of Honolulu, the idea of a Temperance Reading-Room for mechanics, where they could spend an evening enjoyably away from the allurements of the Saloons, with books, periodicals, games and singing. Mr. Johnson, aided by three other men, (Dr. C. T. Rodgers, who had not long been a resident of Honolulu, and Dr. A. Marques and Mr. H. A. Parmelee, recent arrivals by the same steamer from San Francisco) circulated a paper setting forth Mr. Johnson's plan, and asking signatures of all in sympathy with it. When seventy-eight names had been obtained a meeting of all signers for a Temperance Reading-Room was called for March 1st 7:30 P. M., at the Knights of Pythias Hall on Hotel Street where the Hub Clothing Store now is. Temporary Officers were elected. President, Mr. George Lucas, Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Sheldon, Secretary, Mr. T. G. Thrum. The prospectus of the Society was read with the Seventy-eight signatures. Several more signatures were added. Some remarks were made on the temperance feature. Mr. Johnson moved that Temperance be dropped, and make it Honolulu Reading-Room Association.

The Secretary trusted that the name and intent of the Society which had secured many signatures be retained, and hoped those present would take the same view. Mr. Black said that while not wholly supporting the views expressed he thought the intent was good, but that the Society would benefit by a change of name. Mr. Sheldon spoke in support of a change of name, but held to the principle of temperance guiding the Society, which he took to be



William Johnson, the Originator of the Idea of the Honolulu
Library and Reading Room Association.



the providing of a place for reading and recreation apart from the attraction of Saloons. Responding to an inquiry from Mr. Smithies as to a similar organization in San Francisco, Mr. Sheldon read of the forming of the Workingmen's Free Library in that city. After some discussion the name Honolulu Workingmen's Library Association was adopted by unanimous vote. Election of officers for a term of six months was as follows: President, Mr. George Lucas, Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Sheldon, Secretary, Mr. T. G. Thrum, Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Oat, Jr. The Chair appointed a Committee of five to draft a Constitution and By-laws, Messrs. H. L. Sheldon, J. H. Black, T. G. Thrum, J. S. Smithies, and J. Nott. A Committee of three was appointed to procure donations and secure suitable rooms. Messrs. W. Johnson, W. Babcock and H. R. Hollister. On motion of Mr. S. Nott the thanks of the Society was voted to Mr. Johnson for his fatherly care, labor and interest toward framing this Society, which was acknowledged by the recipient in a few brief remarks expressing his grateful surprise.

The meeting adjourned to meet the following Saturday. The President to have posters calling attention to same.

T. G. Thrum, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias Hall, March 8th, 1879, 7:30 P. M., President Lucas in chair.

Mr. Sheldon, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, read same. Motion to change name to Honolulu Library and Reading-Room Association carried.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of Hall and Library Committee, reported on donations. Messrs. S. Nott and J. S. Smithies were added to the committee. 295 persons put their names on the roll as supporters of this organization.

The first two meetings were held in the Knights of Pythias Hall. The meeting of March 15th and all subsequent meetings in rooms over C. E. Williams' Furniture Store, which adjoined the Hollister Drug Co., on Fort Street, where the Library remained for five years until able to build on the corner of Hotel and Ala-kea Streets, where the Y. M. C. A. building now stands.

The meeting of March 15th was called to order 7:40 P. M. The Hall and Library Committee reported on procuring furniture

and contributions of books and periodicals. Sunday School boys and James Fullen applied for positions of Librarian and Janitor.

A donation of magazines and \$5.00 cash was received from Paymaster Carmody, U. S. N.

Dr. Rodgers suggested a public opening of the Library. A Committee of three was appointed to carry out details. Messrs. J. Nott, E. van Doorn and J. S. Smithies. His Majesty was elected an Honorary Member of the Association to be invited with the Queen to be present at the opening.

The meeting of March 29th was called to order by President Lucas.

A Board of Directors was chosen for the first term of six months. Messrs. A. J. Cartwright, A. S. Hartwell, Alexander Young, J. H. Black, L. Way, James Ashworth, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Peter Dalton, Andrew Hepburn.

The President stated that his Majesty had ordered that he be put down for\$25.00
Honolulu Iron Works\$25.00
Mr. Arundel\$20.00

The Secretary read the Constitution and By-laws for the information of new members present.

The President reported receipts for the evening \$55.00. At the meeting of April 5th Judge Hartwell read a paper in the form of a Charter. Mr. Smithies moved and Mr. Dwight seconded the motion to apply for a charter—all of which, as well as Constitution and By-laws were discussed, and obtained in due time. September 6th the first term of six months was ended, and a new term of a year for the incoming officers began. President, Mr. T. G. Thrum, Vice-President, Rev. C. M. Hyde, Secretary, Mr. Ettinger, Treasurer Mr. A. L. Smith. The Treasurer served in this office until his death in 1891—twelve years of faithful service.

The Trustees elected were Messrs. A. J. Cartwright, A. S. Hartwell, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, H. R. Hollister, J. H. Black, Walter Hill, James Ashworth, Andrew Hepburn, William Johnson.

December 6th Mr. Ettinger resigned as Secretary and Mr. H. A. Parmelee was elected in his place, which, with occasional ab-

sences, he filled during the remainder of his life. When absent his place was supplied by Messrs. J. A. Magoon, C. T. Dillingham, G. W. Stewart and G. H. Barton.

The Constitution provided life membership on payment of \$100 or its equivalent in books. Later, as few availed themselves of this opportunity, life membership was reduced to \$50.

At the meeting of April 5th with President Lucas in the Chair, Mr. James Fullen was appointed Janitor.

At the meeting of May 3rd the members listened to Bandmaster Berger's views of the desirableness of forming a Glee Club. The Honolulu Iron Works Club would be willing to form part.

A Debating Society was suggested by Mr. A. Clark.

At the meeting of June 7th, 1879, there were debates on Debating and Musical Societies within the Library. Dr. Marques, one of the original promoters of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association, hoped there would be a musical department. Dr. Marques, Messrs. H. Berger and T. R. Walker were appointed a Committee to organize a musical department.

Six years later it appears in the Library records that there had been, through Dr. Marques' instrumentality, and he reported, music donations from Ditson, Boston, Kohler & Chase, and Matthias Gray of San Francisco, and just received by British Ship, "Racca", (?) a fine collection from Messrs. Schott & Co., London, and thought it well now to apply to people here for contributions. Dr. Marques' present day reminiscences add that he already had had dealings with Mr. Schott of the London firm, and had written to him asking for shopworn books on music and such other things as would be suitable for the Library. The result was that Mr. Schott dispatched a quantity of such books and music to Dr. Marques. Mr. Cleghorn was then Collector of Customs, and notified Dr. Marques, of whom he inquired the value of the consignment. Dr. Marques said he had no idea, as it was a donation to the Library. Mr. Cleghorn then pronounced them free of duty.

At the meeting of March 29th, 1879, Dr. Hutchinson suggested it would be better not to close the doors of the Library on women, that no respectable woman would object to associating with mechanics. Dr. Rodgers thought it would be well to permit them to draw books from the Library. Finally after some discussion

it was decided to admit women, as well as men, to the privileges of the Library.

While in the upper rooms on Fort Street the finances were never on a very secure footing. Concerts, lectures and fairs were resorted to as a means of providing funds in addition to the dues of members of the Association, which were \$6 annually, payable in quarterly installments, and the membership was seldom over two hundred.

April 3, 1880 was the first anniversary of the establishment of the Library. There were addresses by Judge Dole and Rev. Alexander Mackintosh after which Dr. Marques, Mr. J. E. Barnard and Miss Hopper provided music. Then Dr. Hutchinson and Dr. Hyde also spoke. A Fair by the Ladies was recommended.

September 4, 1880 President for the coming year, Judge Hartwell, Vice-President, Dr. C. M. Hyde, Secretary, H. A. Parmelee, Treasurer, A. L. Smith. Directors, Messrs. A. J. Cartwright, Judge Dole, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Judge Bickerton, Wm. Johnson, T. G. Thrum, H. R. Hollister, Walter Hill, James Ashworth.

The following year the officers were practically the same.

In September of 1881 the Library directors began to discuss plans for a new building and appointed a Committee to obtain all necessary information in regard to it. Later several plans of Libraries in the U. S. A. were examined. A Committee was appointed to set before the Legislative Assembly the claims of the Library Association, and to obtain such aid as may be practicable and that Committee be requested to use their further endeavors to secure the lot that was granted us by the Government. The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Alexander J. Cartwright, Judge A. S. Hartwell and Judge R. F. Bickerton, reported at the next meeting. It was voted that the Committee have power to use their own judgment in the matter. It was also suggested that the Committee endeavor to consider the best means of raising funds. At a later meeting Judge Hartwell reported the Royal Grant of land for the Association, also reported having considered feasibility of building.

At a later meeting the Treasurer reported receiving from Mr. A. J. Cartwright (who in his great interest in the Library took upon himself the care of its finances) \$1,080.00, being the

amount, with interest, of our Building Fund which he had deposited in the Bank of Bishop & Co. President Dole authorized him to invest \$1,100 as a nucleus for a permanent Building Fund. Finally after raising money by various means and receiving several generous donations, the brick building was completed and occupied in September, 1884.

Thursday, May 20th, 1880. From the "Spirit of the Fair" Vol. 1, No. 1, Fair for the Library—Executive Committee, Mrs. A. J. Cartwright and wives of other Trustees. Mrs. Comly and Miss Susie Comly, wife and daughter of the American Minister Resident, were among those taking part in the fair. Lists of all taking tables are given, very few of whom, now, forty-eight years after, are still living, only the flower-stand with young girls in attendance has an unbroken number.

This fair netted \$2,400. It was held in the Library rooms on Fort Street.

January 7, 1882 a Loan Exhibition was held in the Beaver Block through the kindness of Mr. James Campbell. The Committee to arrange for the Exhibition was Judge S. B. Dole, Messrs. A. J. Cartwright, Dr. C. M. Hyde, F. W. Damon, Dr. C. T. Rodgers. It was for the benefit of the Building Fund, and was open from May 8th to 16th, 1882. This netted \$1,570.88.

"The Spirit of the Library Fair." Vol. II, No. 1, Thursday, May 8th, 1884.

This paper contains an article on "Books and Libraries" by A. Marques and "A Record of the Library" by C. M. Hyde. At this time Judge Dole was President of the Association. There was also an article on "The Honolulu Library and Its Fairs," by Dr. Rodgers. This fair was held at the suggestion of Dr. Marques. Queen Emma, Queen Kapiolani, Mrs. C. R. Bishop and many other ladies prominent in Society were heads of Committees. This was a fair by day. In the evening there was a musical and Dramatic entertainment.

This Fair netted \$3,059.70.

In the previous year a Concert at the Music Hall brought \$127 to the funds of the Association. A little later a lecture by Mr. Hoffnung brought \$18.00.

\$300 was realized from a Bannerman and Beaudet benefit, \$100 of which was spent for books.

The first 813 books were donated to the Library. The first recorded in the Accession Book, a set of Bancroft's "United States", presented by Rev. S. Dwight. Captain W. Babcock and Mr. A. J. Cartwright filled out the first 200. Mr. Cartwright was always until his death, a generous donor to the Library, which he hoped to see become a Public Library.

The first books purchased for the Library were nineteen works of Fiction from Mr. T. G. Thrum's Book Store. The source of supply was from donations and an occasional good opportunity at Auction until 1882. From that time on the majority of accessions were purchased of Bancroft & Co., San Francisco—until later, probably with the advent of a new Book Committee, when other firms in San Francisco, and occasionally Quaritch of London received orders from our Library.

While the Library occupied its first upper rooms on Fort Street the books were placed in numerical order on the shelves, as they were numbered on receiving in the Accession Book. On moving into the more permanent Library they were classified, the first seven letters of the alphabet each representing a class, Ethics, Religion, etc., and R. for reference books.

A card catalogue was made of all books. As Prof. Scott and Dr. Marques were to be in San Francisco for the Summer of 1884, they were commissioned to purchase books for the Library to the value of \$250. At that time there were but 2976 volumes. Not quite 3000—a year later in October 1885, 1024 more had been acquired, principally by donations.

In October 1886—1230 more. By that time a printed catalogue of the 4,730 books had been printed and was offered for sale at \$1.00 each. It was hoped that the subscribers to the Library would purchase the 300 copies and add to the Library Fund, but that hope was groundless, very few were sold, even when the price was reduced to fifty cents. In 1886 the Legislative Assembly inserted an item of \$1,200 in their Appropriations for purchase of books for this Association, being the first direct grant of Public money and establishing a valuable precedent. The Government gave the land on hotel and Alakea Streets for the Library site, freed us from taxes, charged no water rates, and later when

electric lights came into use gave us free use of the electricity from the government dynamo which lighted the streets. In recognition of this liberality the Library gave the children of the government schools the privilege of taking books from the Library, when their teachers considered them worthy of it, and receiving cards from their teachers to present at the Library. In one of the reports of that early period it is stated that "the pupils availed themselves of that privilege to a considerable extent." There were applications from those interested in private schools for similar privileges, but it can easily be seen that with only one attendant at the desk, and a limited number of books, it would have been impossible to care for all the children in town in that way, and the subscribers as well.

In 1891 a new Librarian took the position who had no information of the existence of the children's privilege, and only discovered it by accident after quite a time. At that time only three children took books. They were children of one of the Trustees of the library, also a teacher in one of the Public Schools. It appeared to be a special privilege. On finding that it was the *right* of children in general whose conduct in school merited it, and having talked over the subject with two teachers who deserve honorable mention for their keen interest and appreciation of the subject, Miss Harriet Needham and Miss Lilian Brown, each of whom made a list of the books she wished her pupils to read, the Librarian on Monday and Friday afternoons set on two long tables back of the desk all of the best of the books written especially for children, omitting the more trashy ones,—interesting books of travel and adventure, such of the standard novels as were suitable for them, and when on those days they came from school they could take from those tables whatever they desired. If they wished for anything they did not see, if suitable the Librarian would give it to them. They were not permitted to go in the alcoves. Anyone familiar with library work can imagine the confusion that would ensue were that small army let loose there. At first they felt themselves much restricted. It was desired that under the circumstances only the pupils of the Grammar and High School grades, and of the Normal School should have this privilege. Then, as it always has been, is now, and ever will be, unless human nature experiences an enormous change, anything done

for the public benefit is subject to criticism, and, as has already been said, with limited attendants (one, the *most* limited), books and means, it seemed the only way. It is a far cry from that humble beginning to the beautiful and commodious quarters the children of all ages have in the Library of Hawaii.

In 1892 Chaplain R. R. Hoes of the U. S. Ship "Pensacola" suggested the forming of a Hawaiian Historical Society with books mainly from the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association, many of which had come from the Government Library and were already placed in a room by themselves as too valuable for general circulation, and used by those desiring to look up Historical matters, principally Pacific Voyages. After interviewing the officers of the Library, some of whom were very enthusiastic over the idea, the Hawaiian Historical Society was formed, the condition being that if it should ever be disbanded the books should be the property of the Library Association. Chaplain Hoes ransacked the attics of old residents for old pamphlets, and put in a great deal of time in going over them, and in arranging the books, which he did admirably. In the midst of his labors came an unfortunate disaster—a torrential storm came. The building had a firewall which formed an angle with the roof; the gutter was the lower part of the angle; a beautiful great wind acacia had shed its leaves and pods on the roof and choked the gutter, so that the water stood and came in under the slates in a deluge. All the books on one side of the room were drenched. The same thing happened in a lesser degree to the reference books in the Reading Room. The Library force, Mr. Hoes, the Librarian, and the janitor, had difficulty in finding places to put the books to dry. Mr. Hoes took a large number to a furnace in town on the top of which they soon dried. Those which were not taken there had small chance—for it rained every day for a month. We scarcely ever saw the sun's face. All this might have been averted if the plumber's man who had been engaged to inspect the gutters once a month had done his duty. The beautiful tree was cut down.

In 1895 it was decided to change the classification of the books to one more flexible. The Librarian asked advice from Mr. Foster of the Providence Public Library, who recommended the Dewey system of Decimal Classification. It took some months to complete the work, which was done by Mr. J. B. Lightfoot who

was then a teacher in the High School. In October and November of the same year the Book Room was enlarged, and windows put in on the street side, as it had been too dark to see at all without an electric light. The whole building was made mosquito-proof to the great satisfaction of every visitor to the Reading Room.

The moving of so many books on account of the deluge and the enlargement of the Book Room necessitated an immense amount of work, especially in the latter case, when every book on the shelves had to be taken down and placed temporarily to be again moved to its proper place on the new shelves, which was done uncomplainingly by our excellent janitor, Maruyama.

In 1910 the Honolulu Library moved to the Alexander Young Hotel Building and was in the rooms now occupied by Wall & Dougherty until 1912, when the books were moved to the Carnegie Library Building on King and Punchbowl Streets, the corner-stone of which was laid October 21, 1911, with Dr. David Starr Jordan delivering the address. The Library opening was on February 1, 1913, when at last the Public Library had arrived in Honolulu.

The Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association still exists, with its officers holding regular meetings.

Although all the books were turned over to the Library of Hawaii when it was opened, the income from the old Library funds goes for books for the new Library. Thus the two combine.

It may be of interest to know that in January, 1903, a letter had been received by Prof. Scott from Andrew Carnegie's secretary in regard to a Library in Honolulu. On further correspondence it was found that the Association was unable to meet Mr. Carnegie's terms. But in 1909, when further correspondence was held, circumstances were favorable.

In the beginning each one interested in the forming of a Library gave as he was able; Mr. Johnson of his ideas and services, also books. Many gave liberally of their books and of assistance in such entertainments as were given to raise funds.

Mr. Cartwright's name led the list of the first Board of Direct-

ors in 1879 and remained on the Board as long as he lived, giving most generously of books, the number and value of which was not equalled, although there were others who gave many. He gave continually, being a constant reader of interesting books as they were published, and frequently turning them in to the Library when he had read them. He gave a valuable collection of 200 books on Hawaii. He aided also with his business experience in caring for the finances of the infant institution, always holding to the hope that it would become a Public Library. His death after a brief illness, in June, 1892, was a great loss to the Library and the community. Messrs. W. F. Allen and J. H. Fisher, men of integrity and business experience, were appointed a Finance Committee, and continued the satisfactory stewardship.

Judge A. S. Hartwell of the original Board of Directors, placed his legal knowledge at the service of the Library.

During the two years that he was President of the Association there were many demands upon it, especially in securing the building site from the Government. The charter, constitution, and whatever else required it, had the benefit of his advice and assistance.

Dr. C. M. Hyde was an enthusiastic and energetic worker for the Library in its early stages.

Prof. W. D. Alexander's name appears later in the records. His interest was no less, and his advice most valuable.

Hon. C. R. Bishop, although not a resident of Honolulu for many years, remembered our needs and contributed largely to our support.

Prof. M. M. Scott, a reader himself and trainer of the young, looked to having the Library enlarged and free.

The Castle family ready to further every good cause, were generous with gifts of books and funds, in recognition of which they were all made Life Members of the Library Association.

Dr. C. T. Rogers, who was also on the first Board of Directors, was for years the actual center of the Library work. With zeal for the cause, and love for the work, for the first twelve years of its existence he gave unpaid, time and labor to the Library, classifying and cataloguing every book purchased or presented, and keeping a general oversight of all that concerned the different de-



Alexander Joy Cartwright. One of the Founders and the
Benefactor of the Honolulu Library and Reading
Room Association.



partments, and when the Association had its own building, of all that had to do with the building and grounds.

In 1891 he became much absorbed in politics. The new Librarian taking the position at that time found a few new books awaiting cataloguing before they could be put in circulation, and asked for the simple little typewriter used for the card catalogue, and from that time on, for the next twelve years, attended personally to the ordering, classifying and cataloguing, being also a member, ex-officio, of the Book Committee which selected books to be ordered. On the death of the Treasurer, Mr. A. L. Smith, the Librarian was made his successor and the salary increased from \$300 to \$400 a year. As the work became greater and the funds less limited there was further increase in the salary. In 1898 an assistant was required to catalogue the books from the Government Library which had been brought to the Library several years previously, but their position in regard to ownership seemed rather vague. A number of unskilled assistants, one after another were employed until, in 1901, a lady from the Seattle Library was glad to have employment here for a while, and the work was finally accomplished.

In 1885 Queen Emma bequeathed about 600 volumes to the Library. With them came a little bust of her made in Paris. It stood on the catalogue cabinet in the Book Room. Mrs. Hasslocher, a kamaaina, who had been living in Europe for many years, seeing it, said that she was with Queen Emma in 1865 when that was made; that the room was lined with mirrors so that the sculptor could see his model from all sides without moving. As a number of those books were presented to Queen Emma and had a personal interest, they were allowed to be taken as a loan to the Queen Emma Home in Nuuanu.

In 1888 the Hon. C. R. Bishop presented the Fornander Collection of 250 valuable books with valuable pamphlets and publications in paper covers.

The Boys' Reading Room gave 255 volumes, for which the boys were made members of the Library Association for four years.

September 20, 1900, a Labor Day Committee offered \$200 for the purchase of Industrial Books to be used as reference books

in the Library. The Library Trustees recommended that it be turned in to the Treasury, and that the Treasurer request the donors to appoint a committee from the various trades to select the books, which was done.

For more than twelve years the Librarian's salary was \$25 per month, while that of the Janitor was \$40. Mr. Fullen, who held the position for at least eight years, was evening and Sunday attendant as well, and apparently collected the members' dues. He was not a young man. His long, lanky figure shuffling through the rooms with the kerosene lamps dripping was a feature of the place not quite pleasing to some of the librarians.

In regard to the portraits belonging to the Library, I would say, in 1899, a number of prominent and wealthy citizens purchased from Mr. Cogswell, an artist, his portraits of Lincoln, Grant, McKinley and Dole, which had been hanging for some time on the walls of the Reading Room, and presented them to the Library Association.

Mr. Cartwright's portrait, which he had presented to the Library, also hung there. Lincoln's and that of Judge Lee hung at the end of the Book Room facing the Reading Room.

Subscribers to the purchase of Cogswell's portraits were C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton, B. F. Dillingham, J. B. Castle, G. P. Castle, S. M. Damon, W. G. Irwin, S. T. Alexander, H. A. Baldwin and Mrs. Afong.

Miss Jessie Kaufmann, a visitor in Honolulu, appears to have been instrumental in bringing about this purchase.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS, HONOLULU LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSOCIATION

<i>President</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>	<i>Vice-President</i>
George Lucas.....	Apr. 3, 1879-Sept. 6, 1879.....	H. L. Sheldon
T. G. Thrum.....	Sept. 6, 1879-Sept. 6, 1880.....	C. M. Hyde
A. S. Hartwell.....	1880-1882.....	C. M. Hyde
S. B. Dole.....	1882-1886.....	M. M. Scott
A. J. Cartwright.....	1886-1892.....	M. M. Scott
C. R. Bishop.....	1892-1895.....	M. M. Scott
M. M. Scott.....	1895-1896.....	W. D. Alexander
W. D. Alexander.....	1896-1905.....	M. M. Scott
M. M. Scott.....	1905-1908.....	W. D. Alexander
J. H. Fisher.....	1908-1909.....	C. T. Rodgers
W. D. Alexander.....	1909-1910.....	C. H. Atherton
M. M. Scott.....	1910-1913.....	W. D. Alexander

The Honolulu Library Association was no longer before the public.

The Public Library of Hawaii was opened on February 1, 1913.

On February 13, 1913, Prof. W. D. Alexander died.

LIBRARIANS

Miss Anna Woodward.....	Apr. 1, 1879- May 31, 1884
Miss Sadie Clark.....	June 1, 1884- Feb. 9, 1886
Mrs. C. T. Rodgers.....	Feb. 10, 1886- Dec. 31, 1886
Miss Nannie Needham.....	Jan. 1, 1887- Dec. 31, 1887
Miss Helen Chamberlain.....	Jan. 1, 1888- Dec. 31, 1888
Miss Addie Peterson.....	Jan. 1, 1889- May 31, 1890
Mrs. Osborne.....	June 1, 1890- Mar. 31, 1891
Miss Mary A. Burbank.....	Apr. 1, 1891- May 31, 1903
Miss Helen L. Hillebrand.....	June 1, 1903- Nov. 30, 1906
Miss Gertrude Baker.....	Feb. 1907- May 18, 1907
Miss Edna I. Allyn.....	June 1907- June 1927

Miss Allyn died June 7, 1927.

Miss Newman succeeds her.

Five of the twelve librarians resigned to be married.

The Defeat of Kamehameha, 1796

BY J. M. LYDGATE

(Read before the Kauai Historical Society, March, 1916, replying to a paper read by A. F. Knudsen, in which it was stated that in 1796, according to an aged Hawaiian, Kamehameha had actually landed on Kauai, suffered a disastrous defeat and then returned to Oahu and Hawaii. Mr. Lydgate refutes the statements of the Hawaiian narrator. Mr. Knudsen's paper was published in Thos. G. Thrum's Hawaiian Annual for 1914, hence Mr. Lydgate's paper is also published that the accounts may balance. —Secretary.)

Some question having arisen at the last meeting of the Kauai Historical Society in regard to the credibility of the story of Kamehameha's defeat, at Mahaulepu, on the occasion of his first attempt at the conquest of Kauai, in 1796. May I call attention, respectfully, to the following suggestions:

So far as I know the only foundation for that reported defeat is the article by A. F. Knudsen in Thrum's Annual for 1914. The claims there set forth are in substance as follows:

In 1854, Mr. V. Knudsen, desiring to collect some Hawaiian skulls for the Smithsonian Institute, proposed to gather them at Mana, whereupon the people there objected, and suggested that he should go to Mahaulepu, where there were plenty of skulls, the remains of Kamehameha's defeated army. And then, or some time later, an old man, Puako, who claims to have participated to some extent in the affair, enlarged on the details of the battle, representing that a lone sentinel, standing guard at Mahaulepu at night, saw a suspicious fleet of canoes landing on the beach there. Straightway he spread the alarm, with such effective vigor, that by the first flush of dawn the news had spread to Mana 40 miles away. Men were mustered in from all directions, in hot haste, and hurried forward, on the rush, to Koloa where a council of war was held—still in the night—plans were perfected, the forces set in array, and between dawn and sunrise, the great Battle was fought, the result of which was the destruction of one half the

fleet, the slaughter of some 4,000 of the invaders, and the capture of 543 prisoners.

Now in regard to this story, The Skulls, which were the occasion of it, were secured, not in 1854, at Mahaulepu, by Mr. V. Knudsen, but in 1864 by Mr. W. O. Smith, at Keoni-loa, some miles farther down the Coast. There were very few skeletons at Mahaulepu, but a great many at Keoniloa, since the latter was a burial place contingent to a much larger population.

It is an interesting coincidence that Kamehameha's fleet should have selected as a landing place the one popular burial place on the coast.

Or did the one lone scout, in the night, on the hill at Mahaulepu, request the enemy to kindly continue on down the coast a few miles, to Keoniloa, where they could easily be accommodated with graves in quantities to suit?

This man Puako, who seems to have furnished the story, is represented as 12 years old at the time of the Battle, 1796, which would make him 70 in 1854, when he became a luna for Mr. V. Knudsen, which position he held for 25 years, we are told, making him 95. Isn't 95 a little old for a luna?

In 1893, we learn, Puako retold the story of his boyhood experiences, connected with this great fight, with singular fidelity, just as he had told them 39 years before. In other words he was a hale, hearty, vigorous old man at 109. Isn't 109 a little old for an old man?

There are, we must confess, delightful Homeric qualities of courage, and decision and efficiency in this story of mobilization, and transportation, and attack, and victory, all within the short space of half a dozen hours, apparently, which smack of the epic poem rather than sober history.

But more remarkable than the quality of the story is the incredible silence of contemporary history as to the facts of this remarkable defeat.

When Broughton came to the islands in December of 1795 he found Oahu all astir, with great preparations, for the invasion of Kauai, which Broughton does his best to discourage, predicting disastrous failure for the same.

A few months later Broughton returned to the islands. Naturally he was interested to learn the outcome of the invasion, which had been undertaken in the meantime. He was informed on the other islands that the attempt had failed because of adverse weather conditions, and the need of the army elsewhere. And when he came to Kauai, apparently, he learned nothing to the contrary. If it is credible that chagrin, or tyranny, had silenced every voice on the other islands, so that no word of the defeat leaked out, it is surely incredible that the people of Kauai should have forgotten, or ignored, so great an event, which had happened only 3 or 4 months before, and which redounded so greatly to their credit!

And when Turnbull visited the Islands, 7 or 8 years later, he found Kauai in a state of tremulous alarm over Kamehameha's impending second invasion. There was no spirit left in them, and so dead scared were they and so sure of their own defeat, that they had made elaborate provisions in advance for flight. No one seems to have recalled the reassuring fact that they had licked Kamehameha most signally only a few years before!

When later the Missionaries came and made the more familiar acquaintance of the Hawaiians, and sought to gain from them in more detail, and with greater accuracy, the salient events of their history, by interviewing the more intelligent and reliable natives, chiefs and others, they seem never to have heard a lisp of this great Battle!

And what was not known at the time, need not, perhaps, be looked for later, but it does seem a little strange, that in the immediate vicinity of the place, where the battle was fought, the old Hawaiians, from the middle of the last century down anyway, are utterly oblivious to it.

I do not for a moment question Augustus Knudsen's entire honesty and good faith in the whole matter, but Puako and his other old cronies were simply stringing him, and he fell an easy prey.

And finally any such defeat of Kamehameha at the hands of the Kauai people is inherently improbable for historic reasons. Just at that time Kauai was all at logger-heads because of civil

THIS BUILDING
WAS FORMERLY THE
COURT HOUSE AND
PARLIAMENT HOUSE
OF THE
HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

IN THIS PLACE PRINCE WILLIAM C. LUNALILO
WAS ELECTED KING OF HAWAII, JANUARY 8, 1873
AND CHIEF DAVID KALAKAUA WAS ELECTED
KING, FEBRUARY 12, 1874. ON THE LATTER
OCCASION OCCURED THE FAMOUS RIOT
BETWEEN THE ADHERENTS OF KALAKAUA AND
THE FOLLOWERS OF QUEEN DOWAGER EMMA,
WHICH WAS SUPPRESSED BY THE AID OF
MARINES FROM THE UNITED STATES WARSHIPS
"TUSCARORA" AND "PORTSMOUTH"
AND THE BRITISH WARSHIP "TENEDOS".



Tablet erected in 1928, on a Building Belonging to
American Factors, Ltd., on Queen Street

strife. The rival factions of Keawe and Kaumualii were at war, with Keawe in the ascendant, and with conditions most unfavorable to prompt and united action against the invader, while the same conditions were most favorable to his success, since there was every chance that one of the contending parties might turn traitor and come over to Kamehameha. Or at any rate such divided counsels might be counted on to weaken the defense. This was doubtless the way that Kamehameha looked at it and this was the explanation of his strenuous endeavor to hurry up the invasion before the conditions changed.

The Geography of the Pacific Area

Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, Director of the B. Pauahi Bishop Museum, made an address on the Geography of the Pacific Area. He could not find time to write out what he said, before he was called away on business to Washington, D. C. The President of the Society has written a brief outline of the address which Dr. Gregory delivered, and in addition has given extracts from an article which appeared in the Star-Bulletin on the same subject in its issue of April 18, 1925.

OUTLINE

The islands of the Pacific, by their natural characteristics, form two distinct divisions. The islands in the western part of the Pacific, including Indonesia, Micronesia and the multitude of islands in that area belong geographically to Asia. The islands of Polynesia, including Hawaii and those to the south towards New Zealand, are all of volcanic origin which were thrust up from the ocean floor in the remote geologic past. These islands are in the central Pacific east of a curved line extending north and south.

Surrounding these islands in the central Pacific the ocean is of great depth. There are no shallow places between these islands, or between islands in the same group. There are some low coral islands but these are the summits of mountains thrust up in the remote past, and around them coral reefs have been formed.

The entire evidence obtained from scientific research is against the theory of a submergence of a continent in the central Pacific which has been advanced by several men. It in like manner is against the theory that many archipelagoes, consisting of large islands, have been submerged. All evidence from geology shows that the islands in the central area have had at no time any connection with the continents of Asia or America. The researches of botanists and zoologists bear out the evidence of the geologists.

In the area of the western Pacific it is far different. The islands there belong geographically to Asia. In the south west there are thousands of small islands between which the water is shallow, sometimes being only about thirty feet, here there may have been a submergence. But in the central portion of the great

ocean the theory of the submergence of a large area of land is untenable according to scientific research.

Extracts from an article which appeared in The Star-Bulletin

April 18, 1925

Do scientists of the Bishop Museum support the theory of the lost continent of the Pacific, variations of which are being published in many newspapers of the mainland United States?

They do not.

The lost continent of Mu, according to Col. James Churchward, English explorer and student of East Indian lore, sank into the sea in a volcanic cataclysm thousands of years ago, leaving the Hawaiian group and Easter island, both of which are supposed to have been torn off in an earlier explosion, as its outposts on the north and south. All of the land area which was the cradle of the human race and the seat of the world's first civilization was destroyed, he says, save the topmost mountain peaks which are known as the Pacific islands today. The ancestors of the early Polynesians, Colonel Churchward states, were the descendants of the survivors of the catastrophe who, owing to the hardships which they were forced to endure, had reverted to savagery.

Dr. J. Macmillan Brown, chancellor of the University of New Zealand, comes forth also with a theory based on his idea that the Pacific islands are the remnants of a once great empire that collapsed into the ocean in a series of cataclysms.

Yet, by whatever theories this idea of the lost continent may be substantiated, Bishop museum scientists who are working constantly in the area and who represent an institution which is established as a world-center of Pacific investigation, cannot support it through geological, botanical, or malacological investigation.

"Geological evidence," says Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, director of the museum, and head of the department of geology at Yale university, "gives no proof that there ever was a large area of land in the central Pacific. No rock has been found which could be considered part of an old continent. There is no evidence that any large part of the Pacific floor has been above the sea since that body was a sea.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE

"It is established," he said, "that the edge of the old Asiatic continent ended, in comparatively recent times, east of the Philippine islands, between Borneo and the Celebes and down between Java and the other eastern adjacent islands. West of that line today all plants and animals are Asiatic. Geological evidence is also clear that, a long time ago—perhaps at the time of the beginning of mammals—land extended through New Guinea and New Caledonia to New Zealand and that there was probably some connection to Australia. The Fiji islands, he continued, are supposed to be part of a continent which probably extended westward to New Caledonia and the New Hebrides and may even have included Tonga. There is not the slightest proof, that, during the age of man, any land in the central Pacific was ever connected with either the American or Asiatic continents.

"The only way," Dr. Gregory concluded, "in which geologists will ever be able to form a definite opinion of what continental land areas existed in prehistoric times is by an extensive system of borings which must extend through the coral and the comparatively new levels of the Pacific islands and also by a carefully-planned sounding of the Pacific Ocean."

BOTANY ALSO OPPOSED

"The lost continent theory cannot be substantiated by botanical discoveries," says Dr. Forest B. H. Brown, botanist of the museum. Yet, in certain Pacific groups there are indications that extensive emergence and submergence have occurred which would have tended to increase the land areas and join several islands of a group together, or perhaps, diminish the same. In the Marquesas, for instance, the plant indicates that a submergence of several thousand feet has occurred and that it is still in progress. In the Tuamotus, which are close to the Marquesas, there are indications that emergence is in progress. Thus changes in emergence and submergence, we find, may be confined to rather local areas.

"We are led to the conclusion that a closer land connection existed at one time between South America through Antarctica to New Zealand and some land areas in that vicinity because of the

fact that certain South American plants like the *Colobanthus*, an ancient member of the pink family, are distributed in a different species from the Andes through Antarctica into New Zealand and Australia. The original land area in Antarctica has probably been greatly decreased by submergence."

ONCE LESS ISOLATED

Dr. Brown mentioned the example of a certain plant found on Laysan island in the northwest Hawaiian archipelago which, in similar forms, is found farther westward in the same group as well as on the island of Kauai. Each variation, he says, is a departure from its original form in the days when the islands in this part of the archipelago may have been less isolated from each other than at present.

"From about 20 years study of the land shells of the Hawaiian islands," says Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., malacologist, "the theory that not only the Hawaiian islands but that other land areas in the Pacific were once united seems not only possible but probable, but I cannot believe that a large continent has ever existed and that it lasted until the evolution of the human race. The supposition, then, is not that there was a great continent in the Pacific in prehistoric days, but that there were connecting land masses.

"If there had been such a continent," he said, "endemic species of mammals, reptiles, and amphibians would be the rule on all islands. The entire absence of endemic species of these vertebrates tends to show that, if such a mass of land ever existed, it undoubtedly disappeared before such types of vertebrates were evolved. The animals of the land shells of strictly endemic genera of the Pacific are of primitive types, and the higher evolved continental types with more specialized anatomy are almost entirely lacking. Discussions on the distribution of insects in this area seem to show that groups of the more ancient types of insects are lacking and that a large land mass is not necessary to account for the present distribution of this form of life.

CONNECTED BY RIDGE

"From the present knowledge of the distribution of snails it would seem that, rather than a large continent having existed at

one time, it is more probable that some of the groups of islands in the Pacific were connected by ridges. The composition of the groups in lines seems to indicate that they are the remaining portions of what were parallel chains of mountains similar to the Rockies and Sierra Nevadas.

"At present," Dr. Cooke continued, "our knowledge of the distribution of land shells seems to suggest that such change took place. However, with what little we know, it appears as though the drift theory of distribution does not wholly explain the logical sequence of the distribution of snails.

"The genus *Partula* is known at present to occur only on islands which are least partly composed of volcanic materials. Why," he said, "if, as some persons believe, these snails drifted at some period from the Asiatic or American continents to all parts of the Pacific, could not they have drifted in later days across a channel four or five miles wide from a volcanic island to one composed of limestone?

"However," Dr. Cooke concluded, "until more adequate collections are made in botany and conchology and many more islands have been visited, the idea of connecting land masses will remain only a theory. The work of collecting the land faunas and floras cannot be delayed too long," he stated, "as the disappearance of forests is resulting in the destruction of valuable evidence. Probably the most important work, aside from making collections, is to procure a thorough knowledge of the geography of the bottom of the Pacific, and I cannot overemphasize the importance of such work. Until we can form a picture of what the bottom of the Pacific ocean looks like, all theorizing will be based on insufficient evidence."



Copper Tablet erected by Lord Byron, Commander H. M. S. Blonde,
1825, on the Hill above Kaawaloa. (Picture is reduced size.)

Report of Committee on Historic Sites

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Hawaiian Historical Society the President and Secretary were appointed a committee on historic sites, the duties being to interest people in the marking of such sites.

It was due to a visit of the President to Kauai that the Historical Society there appointed a committee to secure the erection of a monument to mark the first landing of Captain James Cook at Waimea on January 20, 1778. The result of the work of this committee is that a monument costing in the neighborhood of \$3,000 is to be put in place, to be ready for dedication when the celebration of the discovery of these Islands takes place in August, 1928.

In 1825, Lord Byron of H. M. S. Blonde, and his companions, erected a post in the small heiau about a mile from the landing at Kaawaloa on the hill where the flesh of Captain Cook was taken from his bones. A pile of stones was built at the base of the post. Secretary Henriques, accompanied by Thomas C. White, visited this heiau and found that the original copper plate was still in existence and in place, but loose. They rebuilt the walls of the heiau and removed the plate which was brought to Honolulu where it was burnished. The committee then secured funds from friends and had a plate made with an inscription saying that the original plate has been preserved. Both plates have been set in a rock on the face of the heiau in a frame with plate glass to protect them from injury. A photograph of the original plate is reproduced on another page.

The committee some months ago called on William Searby of American Factors, Ltd., and suggested the desirability of placing a tablet on the old building on Queen Street, Waikiki of the offices of the company, formerly the Court House and Parliament House of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The Directors of American Factors approved the request. A tablet was ordered on which was the inscription stating that in this building Prince Lunalilo was elected King and also Chief Kalakaua, on which latter occasion a riot oc-

curred which was quelled by the assistance of troops from the U. S. warships Tuscarora and Portsmouth and the British warship Tenedos. The tablet has arrived and has been erected.

The committee is also interested in securing the marking of other historic sites.

It was due to the recommendation of the committee, and a personal visit of the president of the Hawaiian Historical Society to Kealakekua Bay, that the Captain Cook Sesquicentennial Commission has arranged for the placing of a bronze tablet at the water's edge, as near the spot where Cook fell as it is possible to ascertain it from reliable evidence.

The committee corresponded with the committee of the Kona Civic Club, and had personal interviews with its members, in relation to marking in an appropriate way the place where Captain Cook read the burial service at the grave of William Whatman, seaman of the Resolution. This was the first recorded Christian service on the Hawaiian Islands. The local committee has arranged to erect a simple monument with a bronze tablet at the heiau where the records say the burial took place. The tablet will bear an inscription prepared by the committee of this Society, and the monument will be dedicated at the time of the celebration.

HENRY B. RESTARICK,
EDGAR HENRIQUES,
Committee.

150th Anniversary of the Discovery of Hawaii by Captain Cook

By BISHOP HENRY BOND RESTARICK and ALBERT PIERCE TAYLOR

The Territory of Hawaii, by a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, is to celebrate, in August, 1928, the 150th anniversary of the discovery of these Islands by Captain James Cook, R. N. That discovery marked an epoch in the history of the world, and from what followed, it is of special significance to the United States of America, and is of great interest to the English speaking countries bordering on the Pacific.

In January, 1778, Captain Cook, on his way from Tahiti to Bering Straits, to ascertain whether there was a passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, discovered the archipelago which he named the Sandwich Islands, in honor of his patron. On January 20, he anchored his two ships, the *Discovery* and the *Resolution*, off Waimea, Island of Kauai, and landed on the same day.

With the discovery commenced the recorded history of Hawaii, and it was soon followed by the beginning of American interests in the Islands. After Cook's unfortunate death on February 14, 1779 at Kealahou Bay, Island of Hawaii, during his second visit, the two vessels sailed for the Northwest Coast, and there laid in a stock of furs, which, when they called at Canton on their way home, they sold at a very large profit.

When the account of Cook's last voyage was published, it attracted the attention of the civilized world. The adventurous merchants of England and America, when they learned of the possibilities of a lucrative trade in furs between the Northwest Coast and China, were eager to have a part in it. In 1785, Hana, an Englishman in a 60-ton vessel was at Nootka Sound purchasing furs, and in 1788 the *Lady Washington* and the *Columbia*, from Boston, were there on the same business. Nearly all of the ships engaged in this trade called at one of these Islands for supplies and many wintered here.

This is not the time to trace the growth of American interests in Hawaii, but it is well to note that the fur and sandal-wood trades, the coming of the missionaries, and the whaling industry,

all did their full part in developing those interests until they became dominant. It should be distinctly remembered, however, that all of the factors which enhanced the influence of Americans in Hawaii, grew out of the discovery by Captain Cook, and the publication of his third voyage. Navigators of several countries had traversed portions of the Pacific Ocean before the time of Cook, Spanish, English and Dutch had sailed its waters, but the commerce of America, north of Mexico, with Hawaii, the Orient, and thence to the Atlantic States and England, began a few years after the death of Cook.

It was the trader, Gray, on the Columbia who discovered the river which he named after his ship, and thus laid the foundation of the claim of the United States to the Oregon country, which now includes the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. It was enterprising and adventurous American seamen who began the trade between Oregon and California and Hawaii and brought the attention of Americans on the Atlantic coast to the lands of the Continent washed by the Pacific. It was American enterprise which made these Islands the focal point of the immense business of whaling. As a natural sequence to all these circumstances, dating from 1778, Hawaii to-day is an integral part of the United States of America.

It is not, then, an isolated event which we are to celebrate in 1928, it is the beginning of an era affecting not only Hawaii, but in increasing way, the whole American Nation. It was with these things in mind that at a meeting of the Trustees of the Hawaiian Historical Society, held in the early part of 1925, Bruce Cartwright brought up the subject of taking steps to have the coinage of a memorial fifty cent piece, and possibly the issue of a series of stamps. Albert P. Taylor, who had for some time had the matter in mind, and had published an article on the subject in the local press, spoke of the advisability of having a fitting celebration of the anniversary. He suggested, that through the authorities of this Territory, the Federal Government should be approached, and that through the proper channels, Great Britain should be invited to participate, and to send a man-of-war, and since New Zealand and Australia had been annexed to Great Britain by Cook, that they should be invited to send representatives, as also

Canada because of intimate association with the early history of Hawaii.

The matter was discussed at other times and in June, 1926, at a meeting of the members of the Historical Society, a preamble was read setting forth the desirability of having such celebration, the passing of resolutions favoring it, and the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Governor of the Territory, to confer with him on the subject. This committee consisted of Henry B. Restarick, President of the Society, Edgar Henriques, its Secretary, Ralph S. Kuykendall and Albert P. Taylor, Trustees, and Commander Victor S. Houston, U. S. N., a member.

In due time an interview was held with the Governor, and he was heartily in favor of holding the celebration, and shortly afterwards appointed a committee to prepare a tentative program, with an estimate of the expense to be incurred, so that he could present the matter to the Legislature, which was to meet in February, 1927. The committee consisted of those whose names were given above, with the addition of Dr. Herbert E. Gregory and Bruce Cartwright.

The subject was presented to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at its meeting in 1926, by Bishop Restarick and Albert P. Taylor, and it was commended as a laudable and worthy object.

The committee appointed by the Governor had a number of meetings, and prepared a report for him, which he used in his message on the subject to the Legislature. This report also formed the basis of the Joint Resolution, which was adopted by both houses towards the end of the session.

The preamble of the Joint Resolution set forth the reasons for its adoption, the last paragraph being as follows:

"Whereas it is fitting that the Territory of Hawaii should celebrate the 150th anniversary of the discovery of these Islands by Captain Cook, in a manner to do honor to this bold and intrepid son of a friendly nation, and to celebrate the development of this archipelago to its present position in this great commonwealth of ours;

"Now, Therefore be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"That a Sesquicentennial Celebration of the discovery of these Islands be held during the week of August 15th to 19th, 1928,

and that the Governor of the Territory respectfully request the President of the United States to extend a formal invitation to the Government of Great Britain, asking their participation by sending a man-of-war, with delegates representing the Dominions most interested, and that the Federal Government be asked to send representatives for the occasion, with the presence of such units of the United States fleet as may be spared, and

“Be it further resolved; That the Governor request the proper authorities of the Federal Government to provide for the issuance of a suitable series of postage stamps, commemorating the discovery of these Islands, and the issuance of a 50 cent coin.”

The Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a commission of five to carry out the provisions of the Joint Resolution, and appropriated \$20,000 for the expenses of the celebration. The Governor appointed on the commission, Col. Curtis P. Iaukea, (formerly Chamberlain to King Kalakaua), Victor S. Houston, Henry B. Restarick, Albert P. Taylor and Bruce Cartwright. The Commission elected Edgar Henriques, Executive Secretary, and Dr. Herbert E. Gregory and Prof. Ralph S. Kuykendall as members of an Advisory Committee, these advisors to have all the privileges of commissioners, except voting.

The Commission met weekly and carefully considered the arrangement of the program, and the preparation of the budget. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Governor appointed the Kauai Chamber of Commerce to take charge of management of the celebration on Kauai, and the Kona Civic Club to manage affairs on Hawaii. These organizations have made preliminary plans, and have entered into the work with interest.

Bruce Cartwright was appointed chairman of the Committee on procuring designs for the coin and the postage stamps. He was fortunate in securing the voluntary services of Miss Juliette May Fraser who submitted drawings which were accepted, and handed to the Governor who later took them to Washington.

Albert P. Taylor was made a committee on publicity, and he has done much work in this line, both locally and for newspapers on the mainland.

Bishop Restarick and Edgar Henriques were the committee on transportation of guests to Kauai and Hawaii, and the Inter-Is-

land S. S. Co. has offered favorable terms for steamer fares, and for automobile service on both Islands.

Dr. Herbert E. Gregory and Ralph S. Kuykendall were appointed to correspond with capable men with a view of obtaining them as speakers on the several occasions when addresses are to be made.

On the departure for duties at Washington of Victor S. Houston, who had been elected Delegate for the Territory of Hawaii at Washington, D. C., the Governor appointed Dr. Gregory as commissioner in his stead. Mr. Houston had been acting as chairman of the commission and on his resignation, Col. Curtis P. Iaukea was persuaded to act in that capacity. James Frank Woods, (whose wife is the widow of Prince J. K. Kalaniana'ole), was appointed as advisor when Dr. Gregory was given a place on the Commission.

The tentative program is briefly as follows:

On August 15, there will be a reception to the officers of the war ships and guests. At 8 P. M. departure will be made for Waimea, Kauai. On arrival next morning a procession will then go to the monument to Captain Cook, which will be erected by the people of Kauai, plans for it have already been adopted. After an address there will be Hawaiian music and an entertainment. In the afternoon automobiles will take those who can go, to Waimea canyon and other points of interest. The party will embark at Ahukini in the evening for Honolulu, arriving there on the morning of the 17th.

The day will be spent seeing sights in Honolulu, and departure will be made at 8 P. M. for Kealahou, Hawaii. On arriving at Kealahou Bay, the ship's boats will convey the officers and guests to Kaawaloa, where a British officer will place a lei on the Captain Cook monument. Then there will be dedicated a tablet at the water's edge, on the spot where Cook fell, as far as can be ascertained from what the Commission considers reliable authority. The Bay will then be crossed and a monument will be dedicated near the spot in the heiau where on January 29, 1779, William Whatman was buried at the request of the king. Captain Cook himself read the Burial Service, this being the first recorded Christian service on land on the Hawaiian Islands.

At noon luncheon will be served at Honaunau, and later, those who can go, will be taken by automobiles to the Volcano House, where they will pass the night. Next day they will be driven to Hilo and take the steamer for Honolulu, where on the evening of the day of their arrival a historic play will be given at Hamoamo, Waikiki, where the Duke of Edinburgh was entertained in 1869.

Next day there will be a meeting where addresses will be delivered by selected speakers on the relations of Hawaii to the United States, England, France, and, if possible on relations with Russia.

To make this celebration a notable affair, the Commission hopes to receive, and no doubt will receive, the cooperation of the Chambers of Commerce of the Islands, and other organizations. Already, here and elsewhere, people have become interested in Hawaiian History. There has also been aroused a sense of the importance of marking historic places. We have found beyond a doubt that the original post and copper plate are in place as put up by Lord Byron in 1825, on the hill above Kaawaloa, where the flesh was taken from the bones of Captain Cook. Steps have been taken to preserve the plate by inserting it in a stone on the heiau.

The people of Kauai are going to spend a goodly sum on the monument at Waimea, and for other expenses. The Kona Civic Club is prepared to do its part, for the Commission has been instructed by the Attorney General that the funds at its disposal cannot be used for some of the entertainments planned. As example the Commission can pay for officers and guests at a luau, but not for others who may partake of the feast. If, therefore, some financial assistance may be needed for entertainment in Honolulu, it is hoped that the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, will come to the aid of the Commission.

Honolulu has been on the map several times of late, but we believe that this celebration will bring before the world, as nothing else could, the importance of Hawaii, its unique history, its wonderful development, its political evolution, and its commanding position from a commercial and military point of view.

Governor Wallace R. Farrington, of Hawaii, personally took to Washington, the request of the Cook Commission that the State Department extend a formal invitation to the Government of Great Britain, for that government to participate in the celebra-

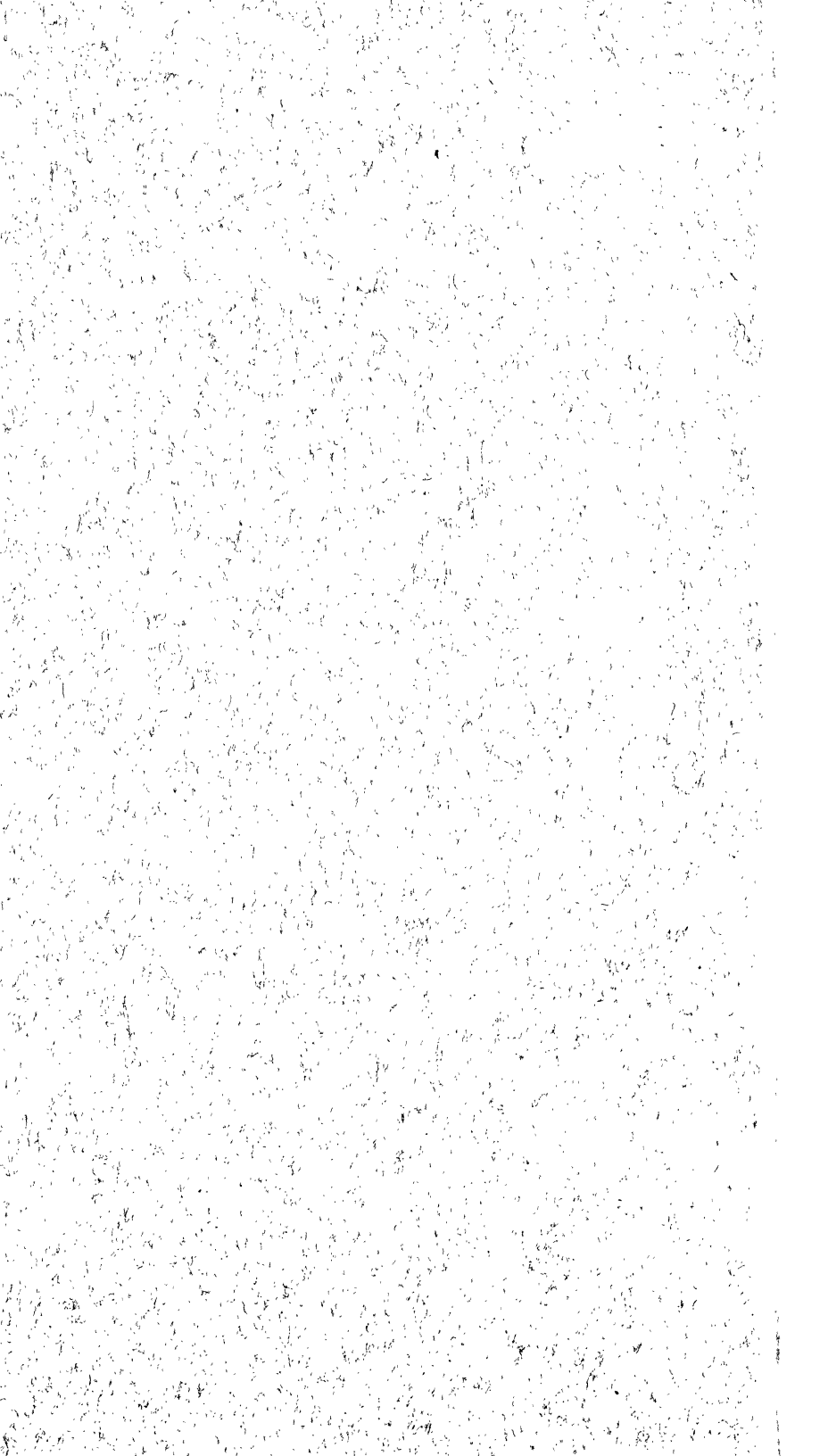
tion, and to send warships to represent the nation, and, if possible, to have descendants of Captain Cook and Lord Sandwich, after whom Cook named the islands he discovered, the Sandwich Islands, to make the voyage on the warships.

It was suggested that the Prince of Wales would be a most acceptable guest of the Territory of Hawaii, if he would accept an invitation to attend the ceremonies.

The Commission plans an extensive exhibit of Cook Memorabilia. Commissioner Cartwright has proposed that the large collections of Cook relics in England and France be assembled at one place, classified and catalogued and then placed aboard a warship, to remain on that ship for the round voyage, and be exhibited aboard while the vessel lies at one of Honolulu's many million dollar wharves.

Invitations are also being extended to the Governments of Canada, New Zealand and Australia to participate and send official representatives.







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